

- Paludestrina* (formerly *Bythinella*) *aequicostata* (Pilsbry).
 " " " *Nickliniana* var. *attenuata* (Hald.).
 " " " *brevissima* (Pilsbry).
 " *monas* Pils.

Littoridina (?) *monroensis* (Ffld.). Described as *Hydrobia*.

Amnicola sanctijohannis Pils.

" *floridana* Ffld.

" *johnsoni* Pils.

Lyogyrus Dalli P. & B.

Gillia (?) *wetherbyi* (Dall). Described as *Hydrobia*.

We will be glad to hear of any other species from the State. The above-named forms are all from the St. Johns and Wekiva rivers and St. Augustine, and their occurrence elsewhere will be of interest to learn. Probably additional species will reward search in other streams.

They may be collected with a fine-meshed wire scoop, or by gathering a mass of aquatic vegetation, drying it in the air, and then shaking over a paper. This method has been very successfully practiced by Mr. C. E. Beecher in the Wekiva river.

In some places *Amnicolidae* are incredibly numerous in lake beds. The floor of Lake George, on the St. Johns, is covered in some parts with mud charged with *Paludestrina aequicostata*, and the same species has been found on the bottom of Lake Okeechobee.

NEW SOUTHERN UNIOS.

BY BERLIN H. WRIGHT.

U. rotulatus, sp. nov.

Shell black, smooth anteriorly and over the umbos and with elevated growth-lines over the remainder of the surface, circular, inflated, rayless; umbonal ridge wanting, but replaced by two slightly raised, diverging curved folds; beaks retuse, blunt and broad; substance of the shell rather thick and uniform; beak cavity very deep, wide, sharply angular and with no visible cicatrices; anterior cicatrices distinct, remarkably deep and rough; posterior cicatrices confluent, smooth and slightly impressed; cardinal teeth low, very much notched, inclined to be double in the left and single in the right valve; lateral teeth long, slightly curved, not prominent, and gradu-

ally disappearing in the dorsal region, where a broad smooth plate separates them from the cardinal teeth; nacre dead white, except for a small area in the posterior part which is silvery, iridescent.

Diameter 1.25, length 2. width 1.8 inches.

Habitat—Escambia River, Escambia County, Florida.

Type in National Museum.

Remarks: This species is clearly a member of the *circulus* group, and its southernmost member. Compared with *N. circulus* Lea, it is more uniformly inflated, black, longer laterals, teeth all less prominent, deeper beak cavity and the superior forward cicatrices are deeper and shorter. It is to be regretted that thus far the type specimen is the only one in hand, and that does not show the beaks, which are much eroded. It is, however, so radically distinct that we do not feel any hesitancy in according it specific rank.

CORRECTION: In description of *U. Harperi* Wr., in NAUTILUS for May, p. 6, "N," first line, should be "U."

(To be continued.)

AGASSIZ ASSOCIATION DEPARTMENT.

[Conducted in the interest of the Isaac Lea Conchological Chapter of the Agassiz Association, by its General Secretary, Dr. W. S. Strode.]

COLLECTING IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

[Extract from the report of Mrs. E. H. King. From the Transactions of the Isaac Lea Conchological Chapter for 1898.]

I spent the winter and spring of 1898 in Southern California, and visited the seaside a number of times. Redardo, Santa Monica, San Pedro, Terminal Island and Dead Man's Island. I collected a great quantity of fossils (about 20 species) on Dead Man's Island, among them a beautiful *Fusus* which I prize very highly. At the base of the Island in shallow pools I found a number of living *Nassa mendica*. The tide came in while we were on the Island and we were compelled to return on the sea wall, which is built of huge blocks of granite piled promiscuously. We scrambled over these and often had to jump from one to another, the burning hot sun blistering our faces, but we held on to our shells and finally reached the shore. We were told the sea-wall was a mile and a quarter long.